



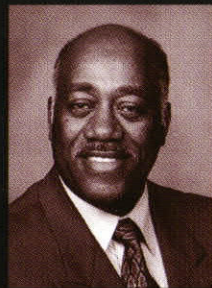
Presents the

2000

South Carolina

African American History Calendar

Visit our website at: <http://www.scafam-hist.org>



A. Tony Fisher • Lillian Brock Flemming • Tyrone Gilmore, Sr. • Bishop Frederick Calhoun James
Maxine Smith Martin • Catherine McKee McCottry, M.D. • Dr. Kelly Miller • General Lloyd Newton
Jacqueline Rhinehart • Bernice Stokes Robinson • James E. Talley • Jesse Washington, Jr.

Dear Students and Friends:

BellSouth is pleased to present the eleventh edition of the South Carolina African-American History Calendar.

Eleven years ago, we began producing these special calendars to feature one of the many different cultures which has influenced the growth and development of the Palmetto State. BellSouth wanted to assist the South Carolina Department of Education in meeting the Educational Improvement Act mandate, which calls for the inclusion of African-American history in the social studies curriculum. The response from students, educators and the general public has indicated that the calendar has filled a gap in the history books, and that it has helped to build a better understanding of African-American culture. With the help of co-sponsors, a scholarship fund has been established to award scholarships to rising college seniors majoring in education. A website featuring all honorees is available via the internet.

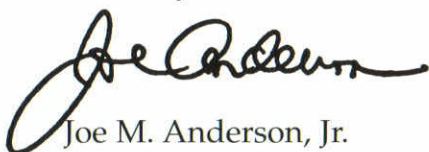
The individuals highlighted in this year's calendar have excelled in their respective fields and are role models for all of our children. They have succeeded in the areas of aviation, business, civil rights, community service, education, law enforcement, medicine and military service.

Each year, WIS Television produces an exciting video which highlights the lives of the twelve people in the calendar. WIS is providing copies of the video to the South Carolina Department of Education for use in classrooms. Teachers can borrow a copy of the 2000 African-American History Calendar Video from the Audio-Visual Library of the South Carolina Department of Education by writing to AV Library, 513 Gervais Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201.

Your opinion about this educational program is valuable to BellSouth, The Department of Education and WIS-Television. If you have any comments or questions about the calendar, please send them to the BellSouth African-American History Calendar, P. O. Box 752, Columbia, South Carolina 29202.

The 2000 African-American History Calendar is a testimonial to the superb strength, hard work and dedication of the people featured. We hope that their stories will inspire you and the children of South Carolina!

Sincerely



Joe M. Anderson, Jr.
President
BellSouth-South Carolina

BellSouth thanks those individuals and organizations who provided input and photographs used in the creation of portraits, historical perspectives and facts of interest and significance to this calendar.

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General Lloyd "Fig" Newton

Commander of Air Education and Training Command



General Lloyd "Fig" Newton is one of eleven four-star generals in the United States Air Force and the commander of Air Education and Training Command at Randolph Air Force Base, Texas. He is responsible for recruiting, training, and educating all Air Force personnel. Air Education and Training Command consists of 13 Air Force bases, more than 43,000 active duty members, and 14,000 civilians.

Lloyd Newton was born in 1942 in Ridgeland, South Carolina. His parents, John and Annie Newton, were tenant farmers. As a young man, he worked the land with his family and learned to appreciate the value of hard work and self-sufficiency. He attended segregated schools and graduated from Jasper High School. After high school, Newton excelled in the Reserve Officer Training Corps at Tennessee State University in Nashville. He was named a Distinguished Graduate of the program. He received his Bachelor's degree in Aviation Education and a commission as an officer in the United States Air Force.

Following his deep interest in military aviation, Newton completed pilot training and became a fighter pilot in the F-4D Phantom II. He flew 269 combat missions during the Vietnam War, including 79 missions over North Vietnam.

Since his first days in the Air Force, General Newton hoped to become a member of the elite flying demonstration team, the Thunderbirds. Ten years after entering the Air Force, he achieved his goal and became the first African American pilot to become a member of the Thunderbirds.

After leaving the team, General Newton was an Air Force liaison officer with the U.S. House of Representatives. Between 1988 and 1993, he assumed increasingly higher levels of command in assignments at Vance Air Force Base, Oklahoma; Randolph Air Force Base, Texas; and Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico, where he commanded the Air Force's only F-117 Stealth Fighter Wing. From 1993 to 1995, he was Director of Operations, United States Special Operations Command in Florida, where he directed the elite special operations forces in the U.S. Armed Forces.

General Newton returned to the Pentagon as the Air Force's Assistant Vice Chief of Staff and exercised management of the Pentagon's Headquarters Air Force staff. He assumed his current duties in March, 1997.

A command pilot with more than 4,000 flying hours, General Newton has flown a variety of aircraft, including the T-37, T-38, F-15, F-16 and the F-117 Stealth Fighter.

When asked about the secret of his success, General Newton credits his parents teaching him the Golden Rule and the love of learning. "The more I learned, the more I wanted to learn. And the more I did, the more I wanted to do," he stated.

General Newton's educational background also includes a Master of Arts degree in Public Administration from George Washington University.

The General's awards include the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, the Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit with oak leaf cluster, the Distinguished Flying Cross with oak leaf cluster, and numerous other military decorations. He is married to the former Louise Morning of St. Petersburg, Florida.

January



2000

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
						<i>New Year's Day</i> 1
						Emancipation Proclamation issued in 1863.
2	3 Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. elected chairperson of the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Education and Labor in 1961.	4	5	6	7	8 Butterfly McQueen, actress, born in 1911.
9 Fisk University established in 1866.	10 Southern Christian Leadership Conference founded in 1957.	11	12	13	14 Marian Anderson's debut in the Metropolitan Opera House in 1955.	15
16	17 <i>Martin Luther King, Jr. Day (Observed)</i> Cassius Clay (Muhammad Ali) born in 1942.	18	19	20	21	22 Martin Luther King, Jr. born in 1929.
23	24 Coach Clarence "Bighouse" Gaines won record 800th college basketball game in 1990.	25	26	27	28	29
30	31				Ronald McNair, astronaut, died in Challenger explosion, 1986.	Oprah Winfrey, entertainer, born in 1954.

February

Bank of America®



2000

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		1 Langston Hughes, author, born in 1902.	2	3	4	5
6 Jonathan Jasper Wright elected to South Carolina Supreme Court in 1870. Ernest Finney appointed Chief Justice of South Carolina Supreme Court.	7	8	9	10	11	12 Abraham Lincoln born in 1809. Congress enacted first fugitive slave law in 1793. NAACP founded in 1909.
13	President's Day Valentine's Day	14 Henry Lewis named director of the New Jersey Symphony in 1968. Nat King Cole died in 1965.	15 Joe Frazier became World Heavyweight Boxing Champion by a knockout in 1970.	16 Michael Jordan, basketball player, born in 1963.	17	18
19	20 Frederick Douglass died in 1895.	21	22 George Washington born in 1732.	23 W.E.B. DuBois born in 1868.	24	25 Cassius Clay (Muhammad Ali) won World Heavyweight crown in 1964.
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February

Bank of America.



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C. (Curtis) Tyrone Gilmore, Sr.
Superintendent of Spartanburg School District 7



For the past 34 years, C. Tyrone Gilmore has effectively utilized his time and energy to meet the needs of students and to provide leadership to his community. He has served as a teacher, coach, and principal. In 1994 he became the first African American to become Superintendent of Spartanburg School District 7.

Born on March 24, 1943, in Spartanburg, South Carolina, Gilmore prepared himself academically by graduating from Carver High School. He later earned his B.A. degree in Social Studies from Livingstone College, his M.A. degree in Social Studies from Converse College, and an Educational Specialist degree in Education Administration from the University of South Carolina. His mother, Margaret Gilmore, admonished hard work and self-reliance.

Superintendent Gilmore has provided notable leadership for his school district. Some of his greatest efforts have been to establish an \$80 million building program; to help erect a county Alternative School and a Potential Administrators' Academy; to implement a curriculum alignment and benchmarking process to improve student performance; to adopt an aggressive technology plan to enhance students' technology skills; and to improve the vocational education program enrollments. Gilmore's achievements have received national acclaim. For instance, the January 1996 issue of *Money Magazine* named Spartanburg County School District 7 as one of the top 100 school districts in the United States.

From 1990 to 1994, he was Grand Basileus (National President) of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity. For his work, Dr. Gilmore has been honored many times, including Omega Man of the Year, Grand Basileus Distinguished Service Award, and Sixth District Leadership Award.

He is also a community leader. His many roles include: former chair of South Carolina State Election Commission, National Association of Secondary School Principals, chair of the local United Way, Lander University Board of Trustees, American Association of School Administrators, *Ebony* magazine's Most Influential African Americans (1991-1994), Downtown Rotary Club, Mason, and Shriner.

In 1993, his alma mater, Livingstone College, awarded him an Honorary Doctorate degree of Humane Letters.

Dr. Gilmore is guided by the philosophy of Daniel Webster, "...if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust, but if we work upon minds, and imbue them with principles, with the just fear of God and love of our fellow man, we engrave on those tables something that will brighten all eternity. This is education."

March



**CHEM-NUCLEAR
SYSTEMS**

2000

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
			1	2 <small>Dr. Jerome H. Holland elected to the board of directors of the New York Stock Exchange in 1972.</small>	3 <small>Carole Gist crowned first black Miss USA in 1990.</small>	4
5 <small>Blanche Kelso Bruce of Mississippi elected to full term in U.S. Senate in 1875.</small>	6	7	Ash Wednesday 8	9	10 <small>Harriet Tubman died in 1913.</small>	11 <small>Lorraine Hansberry play, "Raisin in the Sun," opened on Broadway in 1959.</small>
12	13	14	15	16	17 <small>St. Patrick's Day</small>	18
19	20	21	22	23	24 <small>AME Zion Church organized in S.C. in 1867.</small>	25 <small>Poll Tax ruled unconstitutional in 1966.</small>
26 <small>William H. Hastie confirmed as Federal District Judge of the Virgin Islands in 1937.</small>	27	28	29	30 <small>"Freedom's Journal," first Black newspaper, published in 1827.</small>	31	



Jacqueline Rhinehart

VP of Marketing, Black Music, Universal Records

In January, 1997, Jacqueline Rhinehart, the daughter of Maggie Lee Richards Rhinehart and Willie James Rhinehart, born on May 14, 1958, in Columbia, South Carolina, was named Vice President of Marketing, Black Music, for Universal Records. In this capacity she develops and implements all of the label's marketing strategies for its Black Music roster. Her clients include Grammy Award winner Erykah Badu, Lost Boyz, Monifah, and Rakim. Prior to this position, Rhinehart was Senior Director of Publicity for Arista Records.

Jacqueline Rhinehart believes in self-preparedness. She is highly motivated with a strong work ethic and a well-rounded educational background. She firmly believes that you must build on each opportunity as you strive for excellence and accomplishment. Ms. Rhinehart received her B.A. degree in Journalism/Public Relations and Advertising from the University of South Carolina - Columbia (1979). After moving to New York, N.Y., in 1981, she studied graphic design at the New School for Social Research.

It was during Rhinehart's four years as an undergraduate student at USC, however, that she gained valuable experiences in media and government which influenced her life's work. During this time, she held five positions. They were: radio announcer for WNOK radio, Campaign Coordinator for Richard Riley for Governor, Director of the South Carolina Governor's Mansion and Staff Writer and Photographer for the South Carolina Forestry Commission. Simultaneously with these four jobs, she was founder and senior partner of her own public relations agency, "Jackie Productions/Triad Services." Her company designed special product packaging, image campaigns, video concepts, etc. Her clients included Rick James and the artist formerly known as "Prince."

Rhinehart's move to New York catapulted her into the music industry. Without a doubt, she was well-prepared. Her varied and stellar positions ranged from an initial job as Advertising Copywriter and Sales Assistant for Fairchild Publications to Product Manager at HUSH Productions where she coordinated production schedules for 15 artists including: Freddie Jackson, Najee, and Melisa Morgan. In 1989, she joined Arista Records as National Director of Publicity. Her roster included Aretha Franklin, Whitney Houston, Dionne Warwick, and LaFace Records. In 1991, as National Director of Artist Development for Mercury Records, she was in charge of both marketing and publicity. She created many ideas and campaigns for the label. One of them, the Artist Development Manager, has been emulated by many record companies.

Her current executive position at Universal Records is a testament to her vision, fortitude, and motivation. Jean Riggins of Universal has said of Ms. Rhinehart, "Jackie is truly a stellar, creative executive. Her sense of strategy and vision, as well as her rich understanding of the urban marketplace, greatly assists us in enhancing Universal's continued success."



April



2000

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
						1 Hampton Institute opened in 1868.
Daylight Savings Time Begins 2	3	4 Maya Angelou, author, born in 1928.	5 Colin Powell born in 1937.	6 Robert E. Perry and Matthew Henson reached the North Pole in 1909.	7	8 Hank Aaron hit his 715th home run in 1974.
9 Civil Rights Bill granting citizenship passed in 1866.	10 Richard Allen made Bishop of the AME Church in 1916.	11	12 Free African Society organized in 1787.	13 Thomas Jefferson's Birthday	14	15 Jackie Robinson made Major League debut in 1947.
Palm Sunday 16 Founding of Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in 1960.	17	18	19	Passover 20	Good Friday 21	22
Easter 23 National Urban League founded in 1913.	24	25	Secretaries Day 26	27	28	29
Orthodox Easter 30						



Bernice Stokes Robinson

Educator

Bernice Stokes Robinson has been described as a dedicated teacher, a lover of children, a community servant, an unrelenting crusader for justice, and a firm believer in early childhood education. When the great American psychologist William James said, "The greatest use of life is to spend it for something that will outlast it," those who know Bernice Stokes Robinson maintain that he could have been referring to people like her. She has made a lasting impression as she helped mold the lives of hundreds whom she has taught.

Bernice Stokes was born in Sumter County, South Carolina, on June 9, 1914, to the Reverend Rufus F. Stokes and Florence Whetstone Stokes. Following the death of her mother in 1917, her cousins, Pink and Isaac Scriven, persuaded Rev. Stokes to let them raise his young daughter. His sacrifice provided Bernice with two good parents who gave her every opportunity to build a good life. She did not waste their gift.

At age 13, Miss Stokes enrolled in Coulter Memorial Academy in Cheraw, South Carolina. She was an excellent student and graduated valedictorian of her class in 1932. She later married Major Anderson Robinson III and they had one daughter, Marjorie. Mrs. Robinson currently has six grandchildren, thirteen great grandchildren, one great, great grandchild, and many nieces and nephews.

Mrs. Robinson started her teaching career in 1936 at a small rural, six month school in Chesterfield County. Always believing in the power of education, she took correspondence courses from South Carolina State College, Eastern Washington University, Alabama State University, North Carolina A & T University, and Francis Marion College. In 1950, at age 36, she graduated Summa Cum Laude from Barber Scotia College in Concord, North Carolina.

After teaching for 41 years in Chesterfield County schools where she focused on academic excellence and social responsibility, Robinson retired. She had been a teacher and counselor. She did not relax. Instead, her interest in children motivated her to become Director of the Barbara Lawrence School, a nursery school and kindergarten in Cheraw, South Carolina. She maintained this position from 1980 until 1995. She volunteered her time and refused to accept a salary.

Mrs. Robinson has been an active member of her church, G. W. Long Memorial Presbyterian Church, serving as an elder, deacon, Sunday School teacher and Bible School teacher. She was instrumental in the founding of the Cheraw unit of Church Women United, (CWU). She has received many awards and honors, including the Governor's Office Commission on Women Pioneer Award, Cheraw, South Carolina; Chamber of Commerce Outstanding Citizen Award and Citizen of the Year Award. This outstanding public servant is a life member of the NAACP and the Federated Women's Club.



May



TAKE 10 PRODUCTIONS

2000

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	1	2	3	4 Freedom Rides began in 1961. Plessy vs. Ferguson upheld "Separate But Equal" doctrine in 1896.	5	6 Civil Rights Act signed by President Eisenhower in 1960.
7	8 Rev. Henry McNeal Turner died in 1915.	9	10	11	12	13 Robert Smalls seized Confederate warship in 1862.
Mother's Day 14	15	16	17 Brown vs. Board of Education made "Separate But Equal" in public schools unconstitutional in 1954.	18	19 Malcolm X born in 1925.	20 Armed Forces Day Robert N.C. Nix elected to U.S. Congress in 1958.
21	22 Victoria Day (Canada) Claude McKay, poet, died in 1948.	23	24	25 Madame C.J. Walker, entrepreneur, died in 1919. Miles Davis, jazz musician, born in 1926.	26	27
28	29 Memorial Day Observed	30 Memorial Day Musical "Shuffle Along" opened in New York in 1921.	31			



A. Tony Fisher

Director of Public Safety, Spartanburg, SC

As a young person growing up in Greenwood, South Carolina, A. Tony Fisher never dreamed of law enforcement as a career goal. Policing historically had been viewed negatively by African Americans. Fisher was determined to change that perception by working within the law enforcement system to advance positive inroads for African Americans. That he did! When he was 33 years old he was appointed Chief of Police of Takoma Park, Maryland. He was the first African American to hold that position, and was featured in various media, including a front page article in the *Wall Street Journal*, for his outstanding achievements during his ten year tenure. On August 21, 1995, Chief Fisher was appointed Director of Public Safety for the City of Spartanburg, South Carolina. He was the first African American to hold this position.

Fisher, the son of John Henry and Estelle Chenault Fisher, was born July 16, 1950, in Greenwood. Early recollections include spending the summers on his paternal grandparents' farm in Ninety-Six, South Carolina, and his maternal grandparents' vegetable farm. At an early age, his mother instilled in him, "If you want it and don't have it, work to get it. Don't ask for it to be given to you!" After graduating from Brewer High School, Fisher attended Benedict College for one year. In 1969 he moved to Silver Spring, Maryland, and while attending the University of Maryland, from which he received his B.S. in Business Management in 1976, he was hired as a Police Cadet with the Montgomery County Maryland Police Department.

A firm believer that success comes through excellence and professional development, Fisher diligently prepared himself. He was appointed a detective in 1978. In this capacity he could investigate major crimes. In 1982, while he was serving as chair of the National Black Police Association, the organization gained national recognition for its effort to "achieve equality in treatment of minorities by law enforcement agencies." In March, 1995, he was selected for a fellowship to provide leadership and expertise for the Haitian government in the areas of police training and organizational development.

Since becoming Director of Public Safety for Spartanburg, Fisher has created strong partnerships with all segments of the community. His police division has been awarded national accreditation by the Commission on Law Enforcement Accreditation. Crime has gone down. The police are effective and they treat people with respect.

Fisher serves his community as a member of many organizations including: Downtown Rotary, United Way of the Piedmont, and Big Brothers and Big Sisters. He has received many awards and honors, and has been featured in news stories, including the *Washington Post*, *ABC Nightly News*, and a United States Information Agency film for global viewing titled, *Community Oriented Policing*.

June



Roche Carolina Inc.

2000

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				1 Sojourner Truth began anti-slavery activist career in 1843.	2 T. Thomas Fortune, journalist, died in 1928.	3
4	5	6 Congress of Racial Equality founded in 1942.	7	8 Supreme Court banned segregation in Washington, D.C. restaurants in 1953.	9	10
11	12	13 Thurgood Marshall appointed to U.S. Supreme Court in 1967.	Flag Day 14	15	16	17 Black soldiers fought at the Battle of Bunker Hill in 1775.
Father's Day 18	19	20	21	22 Joe Lewis became youngest world heavyweight boxing champion in 1937.	23	24
25	26	27	28 Organization for Afro-American Unity founded in 1964.	29	30	



Catherine McKee McCottry, M.D.

Medical Doctor



During the epoch when being a physician was a rare vocational choice for African American women, Catherine McKee McCottry was preparing herself for her life's work. The daughter of John and Violet Miller McKee, Dr. McCottry was born on February 3, 1921, in Charlotte, North Carolina. She received her professional preparation and training at Barber Scotia Junior College, a finishing school for young women, in Concord, North Carolina. Her B.S. degree in Biology was earned at Johnson C. Smith University (1941), and she earned her M.D. from Howard University School of Medicine (1945). The renowned surgeon, Dr. Charles Drew, taught her surgery at Howard University.

Dr. McCottry was the first female student from Johnson C. Smith University to obtain a medical degree. She studied and trained extensively and held many residencies. (A residency is a period in which a physician obtains specialized training.) Her specialty was Obstetrics and Gynecology for which she was a resident at Harlem Hospital, New York, N.Y., and Good Samaritan Hospital in Charlotte, North Carolina. She completed her residency at Providence Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.

After finishing her residencies, Dr. McCottry returned to Charlotte, North Carolina, where she practiced medicine from 1946 to 1952, and was that city's first African American female physician. In 1952, she moved to Charleston, South Carolina, to join her husband, Dr. Turner McCottry, who was practicing medicine there. (They had married while both were medical students.) She set up practice and became the first African American female practitioner in Obstetrics and Gynecology. She and her husband were the first African American medical team in Charleston. Additionally, this outstanding surgeon desegregated the Charleston, South Carolina hospitals in the late 1960's.

For over 40 years, Catherine McCottry helped to educate the community on health matters. As chairperson of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority's Health Committee, she developed a program for pregnant teenage girls for counseling in prenatal care. She initiated a countywide hypertension program to alert 15-23 year olds on the nature of the disease. She diligently worked with the American Cancer Society in fundraising, sponsoring clinics, and presenting symposia on cancer awareness. For her service, the American Cancer Society presented her with a gold pin.

Among her numerous awards are: Medical Alumnae Award from Howard University for 50 years of dedicated service; The Palmetto Medical, Dental, and Pharmaceutical Association of S.C. Service Award; an award for being a lifetime member/contributor to the COBRA Sickle Cell Anemia Program, Professional and Human Service Award from Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity; The Women Who Make a Difference Award, with letters of commendation from President William Jefferson Clinton, Senator Ernest Hollings, Senator Strom Thurmond, and Congressman James Clyburn. City of Charleston Mayor Joseph P. Riley issued a proclamation that May 23rd is Dr. Catherine McCottry Day.

The Charleston Branch of the NAACP summed up Dr. McCottry's service to humanity by giving her the Honorary Circle and Trailblazer Award "in recognition for her vision, courage, and fortitude where her contribution has been and remains a glowing example for all."

July



2000

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
						Canada Day (Canada) 1 Carl Lewis, athlete, born in 1961.
2 Civil Rights Act of 1964 signed. Thurgood Marshall born in 1908.	3	Independence Day 4 Tuskegee Institute established in 1881. Slavery abolished in New York in 1827.	5	6 Althea Gibson won Wimbledon in 1957.	7	8
9 Francis L. Cardozo installed as South Carolina's Secretary of State in 1868.	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17 Billie Holliday, singer, died in 1959.	18 Lemuel Haynes, first Black Congregationalist minister, born in 1753.	19	20	21 14th Amendment ratified in 1868. National Association of Colored Women founded in 1896.	22
23 Mary Church Terrell, educator, died in 1954.	24	25	26 Patrick Francis Healy, first African-American awarded a Ph.D. in 1865.	27	28	29
30	31		President Truman banned discrimination in the armed services in 1948.			



Bishop Frederick Calhoun James

Bishop

Ecumenical theologian, advocate for fair and decent housing, proponent of civil rights, political leader and public servant are only a few of the characteristics of Bishop Frederick Calhoun James. He was born on April 7, 1922, in Prosperity, S.C., the son of Rosa Lee Gray James and Edward James. He graduated from Drayton Street High School, Newberry, South Carolina, and earned his B.A. degree in History/English from Allen University (1943), and his Master's of Divinity degree from Howard University School of Religion (1947). He also studied at Union Theological Seminary in New York.

James returned to South Carolina in 1947 to become pastor of Wayman African Methodist Episcopal Church, Winnsboro; Chappelle Memorial African Methodist Episcopal Church, Columbia; and Mt. Pisgah African Methodist Episcopal Church in Sumter, a position that he held for 19 years. He was also a professor at Allen University in Columbia, and, later, Dean of Allen's Dickerson School of Theology. As a champion for civil rights, he also became a community and state social and political action leader. In 1960, he was elected Consultant/Director of Social Action of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. In this position, he formed a close relationship with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. In 1963, he became President of the Effective Sumter Movement of Sumter, South Carolina, a historic chapter in civil rights.

In 1967, as pastor of Mt. Pisgah A.M.E. Church, Rev. James led the sponsorship of the first 221(d) Rent Supplement Housing Project in South Carolina. In 1969, he initiated the first 221(h) Home Ownership Project in the state. He was South Carolina's first African American Congressional District member of the Department of Alcohol and Drug Abuse and the Department of Social Services. From 1987 to 1992 he was a member of the Columbia Housing Authority and served as vice chair. He also served as Vice President of the S. C. Christian Action Council.

In 1972, this eminent theologian and champion of civil rights was elected to the AME Bishopric and was assigned Presiding Bishop of the AME Church in South Africa, Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland, Namibia, and Mozambique. Headquartered in Cape Town, South Africa, he established schools, a publishing house, churches, and other institutions. Bishop James later was assigned bishop in Arkansas and Oklahoma (1976). He formed a lifelong friendship with then Attorney Bill Clinton. In 1984, he was assigned to the 7th Episcopal District, State of South Carolina. In each of these positions, he built housing projects, strengthened schools and led two colleges to full accreditation; Shorter College, N. Little Rock, Arkansas in 1981 and Allen University, Columbia, South Carolina in 1992.

In 1992, Bishop James was assigned Ecumenical Bishop and Chaplaincy Endorsement Officer of the African Methodist Episcopal Church International. In 1993, he was given major fiscal and reconciliation duties as Bishop of the Second Episcopal District (Maryland, Washington, D.C., Virginia, and North Carolina) of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and he stabilized the District.

In 1994, he was selected by President Clinton as an official member of the delegation to attend the inauguration of South African President Nelson Mandela, and in 1998 he was again chosen to accompany President and Mrs. Clinton on an official visit to South Africa. He and his wife, Theresa, had retired from active duty in 1996 and returned to live at home in Columbia, South Carolina.

Bishop James is a member of the White House Advisory Board on Historical Black Colleges and Universities, the U.S. State Department's Advisory Board on Religious Freedom, and National Vice President of the Interfaith Alliance. A life member of the NAACP, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, and a 33 degree Mason, he was inducted into the South Carolina Black Hall of Fame (1991) and the Columbia Housing Authority Wall of Fame (1994).

August



2000

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		1 Whitney Young named executive director of National Urban League in 1961. Benjamin E. Mays born in 1895.	2	3	4	5
6 Voting Rights Act signed by President Johnson in 1965.	7	8	9 Jesse Owens won four Olympic gold medals in 1936.	10	11 Thaddeus Stevens, abolitionist, died in 1868.	12
13 Ernest Everett Just, scientist, born in 1883.	14	15	16	17 Marcus Garvey born in 1887.	18	19
20	21	22	23 National Negro Business League founded in 1900.	24	25 Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters organized in 1925.	26
27 W.E.B. DuBois died in 1963.	28 March on Washington in 1963.	29	30	31		



James E. "Patch" Talley

Mayor of Spartanburg, South Carolina

If someone had told a young boy named "Patch" who grew up in the Phyllis Goins Public Housing Project that he would someday be the Mayor of the city of Spartanburg, South Carolina, he probably would not have believed it. James E. "Patch" Talley is, however, the Mayor of Spartanburg.

Talley, the son of Charles and Lula Talley, was born on August 22, 1940, in Spartanburg, South Carolina. He was the youngest of eight children. His mother died when he was six months old. As a result, he was raised by his maternal grandmother, Vacey Rice, while his father worked to support the family. At a very young age he received the nickname "Patch." "I used to have two or three outfits," Talley recalled, "a Sunday outfit, a school outfit, and play clothes. As the good clothes got old and worn, my grandmother would patch them and they would get demoted to school or play. So, I walked around with clothes with all these patches on them and people started calling me "Patch."

It was the influence of relatives and teachers who became Mayor Talley's main source of inspiration during his teen years. He graduated from Carver High School in 1959. He earned his way through college on athletic scholarships in tennis, track, and football, receiving his B.S. degree in mathematics and science in 1963 from Livingstone College in Salisbury, North Carolina. He then spent four years in the U.S. Navy, serving both in the United States and the Mediterranean Sea. He returned to South Carolina to embark upon a teaching career that lasted 27 years. He taught for a year in Greenville County. Then he transferred to his alma mater, Carver High School, where he remained until being moved to Spartanburg High School in 1971 during desegregation. In each position, Talley taught mathematics and science and coached football. He also coached football and tutored math and science at Wofford College from 1981 to 1994. He retired from Spartanburg High School in 1993.

It was Mayor Talley's love and concern for his community that led him into the political arena in 1979. On his first Spartanburg City Council bid for election, he lost by five votes. In 1982, he ran again and led a field of seven candidates in an at-large election. He held a seat on City Council for eleven years. On May 10, 1993, while Councilman Talley was serving as Mayor Pro Tempore, Bob Rowel resigned his seat as mayor, and suddenly, James "Patch" Talley became the Mayor of Spartanburg. After serving six months as mayor, Talley decided to run for a full four-year term in the November 1993 election. He won by a landslide, receiving 75 percent of the vote.

"There are those who think growing up poor and black automatically means hopelessness and despair," Mayor Talley often tells young people. "I was the poorest person everywhere I went, but being poor did not bother me. I had what I needed and I was grateful for what I had."



September



TIME WARNER
CABLE

2000

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
					1 General Daniel "Chappie" James, Jr. named Commander-In-Chief of North American Air Defense Command in 1975.	2
3 <i>Labor Day</i>	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14 Vanessa Williams crowned Miss America, 1983.	15 Dr. Mae Jemison first African-American female astronaut in space in 1992.	16
17 United States Constitution signed in 1787.	18	19	20 First episode of "The Cosby Show" aired in 1984.	21	22 Ralph Bunche awarded Nobel Peace Prize in 1950.	23
24	25	26	27 "Memphis Blues" published in 1912.	28 "Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World" published in 1929.	29	Rosh Hashanah 30





Lillian Brock Flemming

Mayor Pro Tempore, Greenville, SC

Lillian Brock Flemming was born July 27, 1949, and grew up in the "Southside" community of Greenville, South Carolina. She was motivated to succeed by her parents, Lila Mae and James Brock. Their constant theme was, "All things are possible if you just trust in God and do His will." As a young person, Lillian Brock focused on excellence and achievement.

The acquisition of knowledge was paramount. Lillian Brock graduated from Sterling High School with honors in 1967 and that year she became one of the first three African American women to attend Furman University in Greenville, South Carolina. She earned her Baccalaureate degree in 1971 and her Master's degree in Mathematics education in 1975.

In 1971 she began teaching mathematics at Southside High School, was named Teacher of the Year in 1976 and 1993-94, and was selected 3rd finalist for the School District of Greenville County. In 1980 Mrs. Flemming served as President of the Greenville County Education Association. In 1994 she became Employment Specialist for the District.

Lillian Brock Flemming and her husband, the Rev. J. M. Flemming, believe in giving back to their community. In addition to their own children, they have been foster parents to several troubled youths. She serves as chair of the board for the Southernside Community Center and Brockwood Senior Housing apartment complex. Both were founded by her mother and husband. Additionally, she is a Furman University Trustee, a life member of the Greenville NAACP, and a Donaldson Center Commissioner.

In 1981 Mrs. Flemming became the first African American woman to serve as a Greenville City Council member. She is the first city council member to be elected to five consecutive terms since the 1960's. Elected by her council colleagues as Vice Mayor Pro Tempore in 1983, she was elected Mayor Pro Tempore in 1989. She has served as a representative to Bergamo, Italy, and several National League of Cities. She is a Board Member of the Municipal Association of South Carolina, and the First Vice President and co-founder of the Conference of Black Municipal Elected Officials of South Carolina.

Mayor Pro Tempore Flemming has received numerous awards and honors including: Outstanding Young Women of America, Phillis Wheatley Postfellows' Martin Luther King Leadership Award, Greenville County Education Association's Human Relations Award, the South Carolina Baptist Education and Missionary Convention Political Action Award, and the Old 96 Girl Scout Council's Woman of Distinction in 1994.

For her outstanding leadership, Furman University annually awards the Lillian Brock Flemming Leadership Award to an outstanding minority senior.

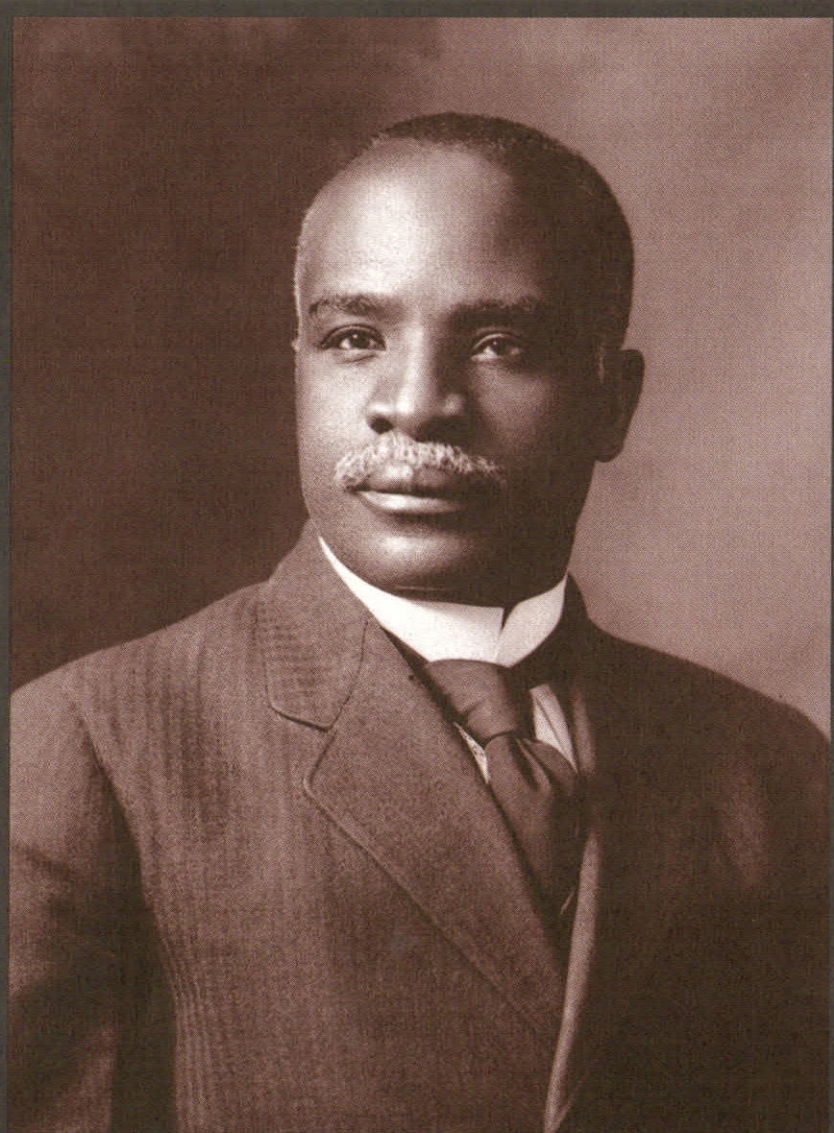


October



2000

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1 Colin Powell appointed first African-American Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, 1989.	2	3	4	5	6 Fisk Jubilee Singers began national tour in 1871.	7 Toni Morrison became first African-American to win Nobel Prize in literature.
8 Jesse Jackson born in 1941.	9 Columbus Day Observed Yom Kippur	10	11	12 Columbus Day	13	14 Martin Luther King, Jr. awarded Nobel Peace Prize in 1964.
15 Clarence Thomas confirmed to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1992.	16 John Brown led attack on Harper's Ferry in 1859.	17 Capital Savings Bank opened in Washington, D.C. in 1888.	18	19	20	21 Dizzy Gillespie born in 1917.
22	23	24 United Nations Day	25	26	27 B.O. Davis, Jr. became the first African-American General in the Air Force in 1954.	28
29 Daylight Savings Time Ends	30	31 Halloween Jackie Robinson died in 1972.				



Dr. Kelly Miller

Author and Educator

Kelly Miller was born July 23, 1863, near Winnsboro, South Carolina. His father, Kelly Miller, Sr., was a free African American man and his mother, Elizabeth Roberts Miller, was a slave. He attended Fairfield Institute, a school founded for African Americans by northern Presbyterians. Miller had exceptional skills in mathematics, and, as a result, Fairfield Institute's headmaster asked his parents if he could continue his education rather than join his parents and siblings in working the family farm. His parents agreed. In 1880, Miller left Winnsboro with ten dollars in cash, a train ticket, and a scholarship to Howard University in Washington, DC, all provided by the New England Missionary Society.

While a student at Howard University, Kelly Miller took and passed the Civil Service Examination and obtained employment with the U.S. Pension Office. He was able not only to support himself while in school, but also to save enough money to purchase the family farm and present the deed to his parents as a graduation gift. He attended Johns Hopkins University for postgraduate work in mathematics, physics, and astronomy. He later taught mathematics at Washington High School in Washington, DC, before joining the Howard University faculty. He received his Master of Arts degree in 1901, and his Doctorate degree in 1904.

Miller later gained great distinction as Dean of Howard University's College of Arts and Sciences. Dean Miller became a member of the American Negro Academy which was founded in 1897 "to stimulate Negro cultural development as part of a program of racial cooperation and solidarity." As a member of the Academy, Dean Miller became one of the most outspoken and respected defenders of the race against white scholars who sought to substantiate the alleged inherent inferiority of African Americans.

For more than twenty years, Dean Miller wrote a weekly column, "*Kelly Miller Speaks*," that appeared in over 100 newspapers, including *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and *The Baltimore Sun*. He also published five books. Dean Miller became the most prolific and successful African American writer of his time.

Dean Miller's numerous articles were published in the *Atlantic Monthly*, *The Independent*, *Popular Science*, *Crisis*, *Opportunity*, *The Journal of Negro History*, and *The Journal of Negro Education*, to name a few. His texts focused on issues confronting African Americans: social equality, religion, classical versus industrial education, and the continuing need for the moral and educational uplifting of his people.

In 1939 Miller was given a Recognition Award from the Colored Citizens of South Carolina, "for his service as scholar and defender of his race." In 1993, he was inducted into the South Carolina Academy of Authors.

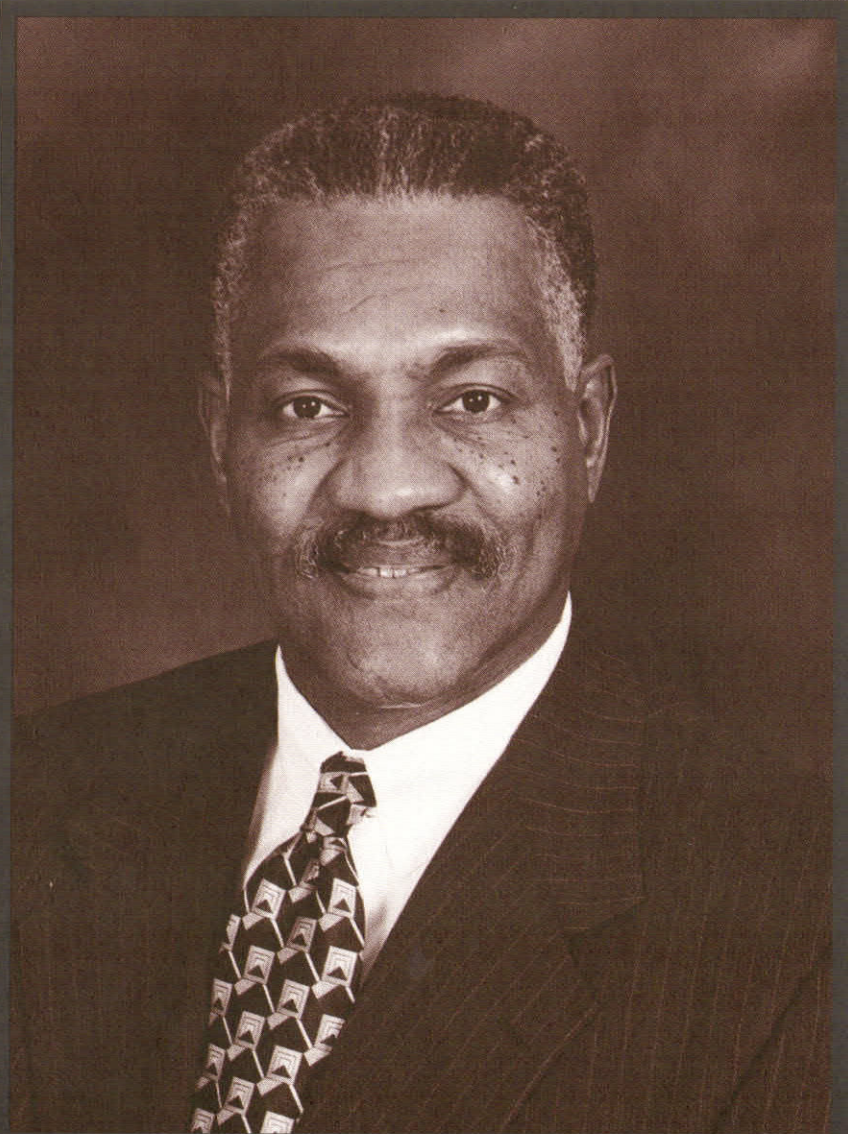
November



TAKE 10 PRODUCTIONS

2000

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
			1 First issue of "Ebony" published in 1945. First issue of "Crisis" published in 1910.	2 James Clyburn, first S.C. African- American elected to U.S. Congress after Reconstruction. Carol Moseley Braun first African-American woman elected to U.S. Senate in 1992.	3	4
5 Walter E. Washington elected Mayor of Washington, D.C. in 1974.	6 Absalom Jones, minister, born in 1746.	Election Day 7	8	9 Benjamin Banneker, surveyor, born in 1731.	10	Veteran's Day 11
12	13	14 Booker T. Washington died in 1915.	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	Thanksgiving Day 23	24	25
26 Sojourner Truth, evangelist, died in 1883.	27 Richard Wright, author, died in 1960.	28	29	30	Scott Joplin, composer, born in 1868.	Luther "Bill" Robinson, dancer, died in 1949.



Jesse Washington, Jr.

Community Leader



Jesse Washington, Jr., the son of Jesse and Geneva Dennis Washington, was born March 30, 1946. As a young boy growing up on a farm in Rembert, South Carolina, he learned important life lessons. "You can't force a seed to grow. But you can till the soil, fertilize the soil and water the soil, thereby creating the environment in which it will germinate and grow. Forcing a seed to grow never works." Inspired by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s vision for the "beloved community," Washington views his life's work as promoting racial healing and bringing people together.

He was educated at Mather Academy in Camden, South Carolina, and received his B.A. in History from North Carolina A & T University at Greensboro, NC, in 1968. He then taught in Sumter, SC, and served in Vietnam. After a position as a Division Director of South Carolina State Government, Washington was selected to head the Greater Columbia Community Relations Council in 1989. Using his own creation, The Seven Point Plan, he provided a framework and goals for entities such as media, law enforcement, religion, education, business, neighborhoods, and politics to develop a spirit of cooperation and harmony. For instance, his observation of segregated houses of worship resulted in the formation of "Communities of Faith United" with religious leaders from more than 40 churches and synagogues signing a covenant and pledging to participate in religious exchanges.

In 1997, Washington invited South Carolina's elected officials to adopt a Voluntary Code of Racial Ethics, a proactive measure designed to eliminate the use of derogatory remarks and to raise the spirit of political debate to a higher moral ground. Over 340 statewide elected office holders and candidates have signed the code and have joined the effort to eliminate divisive language, action, or implications from their campaigns and conduct in office.

Another one of Washington's programs, Student Unity Task Force, has been implemented in 35 public and private schools. Through it, students learn the roots of their prejudices, how to cope with other's prejudices, and to develop diversity education programs for their schools.

Jesse Washington, Jr. serves on many boards, among them: United Way of the Midlands - first African American Board Chair, Midland's Technical College, African American Monument Committee and President of the Council on Aging of the Midlands. He has received many awards and honors, including the Key to the City of Columbia and the Greater Columbia Chamber of Commerce Woodrow Wilson Pinnacle Award.

Washington is creator/host of SCETV's The Great Divides, a series designed to facilitate open dialogue among people of different races, cultures, and religions. He firmly believes that "the things which divide us are less compelling than those we have in common."

December



2000

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
					1 Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a public bus in 1955.	2
3 First issue of "North Star" newspaper published in 1847.	4 American Anti-Slavery Society organized in 1833.	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12 Joseph H. Rainey (S.C.) first African-American elected to Congress in 1870.	13	14	15 Maggie Lena Walker, banker, died in 1934.	16
17 PUSH founded in 1971. 13th Amendment ratified in 1865.	18	19 Carter G. Woodson, historian, born in 1875.	20	21 Hanukkah begins at Sundown	22 Hanukkah	23
Christmas Eve 24	Christmas Day 25	Boxing Day (Canada) 26	27	28	29	30
New Year's Eve 31						